

The Wichita Daily Eagle.

VOLUME XXXVIII

WICHITA, KANSAS, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 18, 1902.

NUMBER 1

DIVORCE RUMORS

New York Stirred Up Over Mrs. Molinieux's Absence.

FOUND AT SIOUX FALLS

Will Make Her Residence There It Is Said.

"I HAVE NOTHING TO SAY"

Is Answer of General Molinieux to Inquiries.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Nov. 17.—Mrs. Blanche Chomere Molinieux has arrived here from New York. She declined to be interviewed. It is said that she will make her residence here.

New York, Nov. 17.—The dispatch from Sioux Falls, today, announcing Mrs. Roland B. Molinieux's arrival there to take up her residence, was shown to General Molinieux, and he was asked if his daughter-in-law intended to get a divorce.

"I have nothing to say," said the general. Roland B. Molinieux's counsel, G. G. Battle, said he knew nothing about Mrs. Molinieux's reason for going to Sioux Falls. Former Governor Black was in Troy, N. Y., today.

Mrs. Molinieux's absence from court during her husband's last trial revived rumors of family differences, but she went to the Molinieux residence in Brooklyn a few hours after her husband was acquitted and remained until the next morning, when she returned to New York, where she had been staying. She was there an hour or two and then disappeared.

She was seen in public with her husband last week. Ex-Judge O'Leary, Molinieux's counsel, said the news from Sioux Falls was a surprise to him, because the differences between Mrs. Roland B. Molinieux and her mother-in-law had been settled and the family relations as far as he knew, were amicable.

General Molinieux paid his son's wife's expenses all the while his son was in prison, and last week the general made a public statement about his daughter-in-law, in which he said:

"She is as good and pure a woman as breathes."

He said he had traced all the stories concerning her, and found they were false.

Later in the day General B. Molinieux said to the Associated Press that Mrs. Roland Molinieux arrived at his house the night of Thursday, November 6, the day of the acquittal of her husband, leaving there the evening morning.

General had gone to business earlier in the day and did not see her. "She left me," he said, "and that is the last we have seen or heard of her."

As to the report that Mrs. Molinieux has gone to South Dakota for the purpose of obtaining a divorce, the general said: "I know that the idea of a divorce did not come from any member of my family or household. I expect to obtain more particular tomorrow, which I may or may not accumulate to the public."

NOT CANDIDATE FOR SPEAKER

Congressman Sherman Will Drop Out In Favor of Payne.

WILKES, N. Y., Nov. 17.—Congressman James Sherman today sent a letter to each of the Republican members-elect of congress from New York state, advising that he is not a candidate for the speakership.

The letter says: "The newspapers have during the past few days stated, without authority from me, that I am a candidate for speaker, 18th congress. I am in receipt of a letter from Mr. Payne stating that he is a candidate. Past experience has demonstrated that with two candidates from New York state for that office neither could be successful. I should like very much to see this important position again occupied by a New Yorker, after a lapse of seventy-five years. I am not willing that New York's opportunity should, by any possibility, be jeopardized by my candidacy and I write this letter to inform you that I am not a candidate for speaker."

BEARS IN A COMBINE

Roosevelt Fails to Get a Shot at Any Swamp Bears.

REMEDIOS, MEX., Nov. 17.—The bears in the swamp country around the president's camp on the Little Sandover seem to have effected a successful combination to prevent the president having a single shot at one of them on the expedition. The only one the dogs started today fled in an easterly direction at the first alarm and did not stop running until he reached the canyons about nine miles from camp. There he was overtaken by Mr. McDougal, one of the man-

gers of the Smokey plantation, who killed him at seventy paces. The party who had started this morning in the rain with Holt Collier did not hear the dogs after they first struck the trail.

The president takes his luck good naturedly. He says it is simply the fortune of the chase and that he will have a last try tomorrow.

The bear killed today weighed 225 pounds. Judge Dickinson is the only member of the party except Mr. McDougal who has fired a shot. The judge missed a swamp deer at 100 yards.

It blew up colder today and the rain which began last night ceased falling before noon. The presidential party will break camp shortly before dark tomorrow. The special train will leave here during the night, and will arrive at Memphis about 9:30 Wednesday morning.

PROVED TO BE AN M. P.

James Hardie Arrested as Conspirator of Rubino.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 17.—The police have arrested an Englishman named James Hardie on suspicion of his having been connected with the attempt to kidnap Saturday by Rubino on the life of Leopold.

The man Hardie who was arrested on suspicion of having participated in an anarchist intrigue turns out to be James Kuir Hardie, M. P., the former chairman of the Independent Labor party and a well known labor leader. He was subsequently released and he lodged a complaint at the British legation.

Mr. Hardie seems to make his arrest an international affair and will appeal to the British foreign office immediately after he returns to England. After Mr. Hardie's arrival at the police station the officers asked him if he knew Rubino and he was only released when he proved he was a member of the British house of commons.

New York, Nov. 17.—Telegrams are published from nearly all of the capitals of Europe today, says a Tribune correspondent from London, expressing indignation at the attempt on the life of King Leopold. The Standard says each fresh crime of this class revives the question of joint international action to deal with the danger.

FOR LINES TO SOUTH

Rock Island and Santa Fe Are Planning to Avoid More Building.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Reports that there is a deal pending between the Santa Fe and the Rock Island regarding the joint use of certain tracks in New Mexico were confirmed today by an official of one of the roads.

He stated, however, that nothing definite had come of the negotiations and that possibly nothing of a definite character would result. Should an agreement be reached, however, the result is likely to give the Rock Island a Pacific outlet by the way of the new line building northwest from Tucuman to Colorado, where a connection would be made with the Santa Fe. On the other hand, the Santa Fe would get valuable concessions which would shorten some of its lines into the southwest. On both sides the proposed agreement would abrogate the necessity of building several lines according to present plans.

KANSAS GETS GOOD PORTION

Mission Work Allowances Made by Methodist Conference.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 17.—At the session of the general missionary conference of the Methodist Episcopal church here today a spirited debate took place on the question of increasing the amount to be devoted to missionary work in the south.

It was suggested that it would be advisable to spend the money in quarters where the Methodist Episcopal church, South, was not organized. Bishop Harrell presented this suggestion. "It is proposed to force us out of the South, while Providence in its own good time may bring us together with our southern brethren. I do not see that it is necessary to anticipate Providence."

Among the mission work allowances were the following: Kansas, \$1,600; northwest Kansas, \$700; southwest Kansas, \$1,200. To the Atlanta conference \$3,800 was donated.

BIRD STILL A MURDERER

Supreme Court Affirms Decision of Lower Court in Klondike Case.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The United States supreme court today in an opinion by Justice McKenna, affirmed the decision of the lower court in the case of Homer E. Hunt, against the Klondike exchequer, on a writ of error from the district court of Alaska, from which court Hunt was convicted of murder. The murder occurred during the Klondike excitement in 1898. Hunt, a contractor of New Orleans, was on his way to that section with a party when he quarreled with some members of his party and killed two of them. The case had two hearings in the supreme court. The first hearing resulted in the ordering of a new trial.

SALE IS REGULATED

Indian Lands by Inheritance Must Be Sold on Bids.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The secretary of the interior has issued amended regulations requiring that all inherited Indian lands throughout the country shall be sold on sealed, advertised and competitive bids. Otherwise such sales will not be approved by the department. The action affects a large amount of land in all sections of the country and follows a general complaint of fraudulent practices in obtaining the lands of the Indians under the previous regulations. Congress at the last session authorized the owners of such lands to sell them subject to the approval of the secretary of the interior.

Vaccination No Better.

The opinion says that many people do not believe in vaccination, and in homoeopathy, and asked whether homoeopathic physicians are subject to be proceeded against by the postmaster general. Justice Peckham concludes that the statutes under which the postmaster general proceeded in this case "were not intended to cover any case of what the postmaster general might think to be

MENTAL HEALING

Discoursing on by United States Supreme Court.

DECISION IS REVERSED

Bringing Victory to School of Magnetic Healing.

PECKHAM ON SUBJECT

Declares There's More in It Than Men Admit.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Justice Peckham of the United States supreme court today delivered an opinion in the case of the American school of magnetic healing versus J. M. McManis, the latter being postmaster at Nevada, Mo., where the school is located. The proceedings grew out of a fraud issued by the post-office department prohibiting the postmaster from delivering mail addressed to the school. The original bill as asked for an injunction to prohibit the postmaster from obeying this order. On trial in the United States circuit court for the western district of Missouri, the department's order was sustained on a demurrer. Today's opinion reversed that judgment but in delivering it Justice Peckham said there was no intention of passing upon the various constitutional objections set out in the bill, the intention of the court being to "simply hold that the admitted facts show a violation of the statutes cited, but an erroneous order given by the postmaster general to the defendant which the courts have the power to grant relief against."

The action of the court was accompanied with instructions to the lower court to "reverse the defendants' demurrer to the amended bill with leave to arrest and to grant temporary injunction as applied for by complainants."

The opinion added: "In overruling the demurrer, we do not mean to preclude the defendant from showing in the trial if he can that the business of the complainants as in fact, conducted amounts to a violation of the statutes."

Justices White and McKenna did not concur in the opinion.

Peckham's Views.

In reviewing the case Justice Peckham quoted the plea of the magnetic school that one human mind may control another in treating disease, and said:

"One person may believe it of greater efficacy than another, but surely it cannot be said that it is a fraud for one person to contend that the mind has an effect upon the body and its physical condition, greater than even a vast majority of intelligent people might be willing to admit or believe. Even intelligent people may and do differ among themselves as to the extent of this mental effect. Because the complainants might or did claim to be able to effect cures by reason of working upon and affecting the mental powers of the individual and directing them toward the accomplishment of a cure of the disease under which he might be suffering, who can say that it is a fraud or false pretense of promise within the meaning of the statutes? How can any one lay down the limit and say beyond that they are fraud and false pretense. The claim of the ability to cure may be vastly greater than most men would be ready to admit and yet those who might deny the existence of virtue of the remedy would only differ in opinion from those who assert it. There is no exact standard of absolute truth by which to prove the assertion false and a fraud."

Electricity as Sample.

Later on Justice Peckham said: "Suppose a person should assert that by the use of electricity alone he could treat diseases as efficaciously as the same heretofore have been treated by regular physicians. Would these statutes justify the postmaster general, upon evidence satisfactory to him, to adjudge such claim to be without foundation and then pronounce the person so claiming to be guilty of procuring by false or fraudulent pretenses the moneys of people sending him money through the mails and then to prohibit the delivery of any letters to him?"

The opinion says that many people do not believe in vaccination, and in homoeopathy, and asked whether homoeopathic physicians are subject to be proceeded against by the postmaster general. Justice Peckham concludes that the statutes under which the postmaster general proceeded in this case "were not intended to cover any case of what the postmaster general might think to be

false opinions, but only cases of actual fraud in fact, in regard to which opinion forms no basis."

ARSENIC IN A SPRING

Proves to Have Been Death of Entire Party Crossing the Desert.

SAN BERNARDINO, CAL., Nov. 17.—A party of prospectors, headed by Henry Arnel, who is well known all over the desert mining district, has arrived here, bringing word of the discovery in southern Nevada of the remains of several people, supposed to have been a party of prospectors.

Arnel and party had been prospecting in Nevada and were on their way to this city, intending to come by the way of Mormon Springs. When near what they supposed was Timber Mountain, they were attracted to a spring in the luxuriant growth of vegetation around it, which could be seen for miles. Upon reaching the spring they were startled to find first a part of a human skeleton, a little farther on the remains of several other skeletons, showing that quite a party had perished. Although the finding of a human skeleton on the desert is not an event that creates much excitement, the discovery of the remains of an entire party caused much wonder among the prospectors, especially when they were so near a water supply. The cause of their death was soon revealed, however. No sooner had the members of the party drunk water from the spring than they were seized with cramps, some of them suffering intensely. Suspecting the water contained a mineral poison, Arnel continued his companions against drinking more of it and after resting over night started for this city bringing with them samples of the water. The water was analyzed by a chemist and proved to be heavily charged with arsenic.

ASHES OF COLUMBUS

Discoverer of America Is Shown Much Honor by Spaniards.

SEVILLE, Spain, Nov. 17.—The ceremony of depositing the ashes of Christopher Columbus in a special mausoleum was carried out in the cathedral here today with befitting solemnity.

The ceremony of depositing the ashes of the illustrious navigator was borne on the shoulders of a party of naval seamen, and behind it walked in procession the archbishop of Seville, the cathedral chapter, the minister of marine, and a number of other dignitaries.

FOREIGN.

Berne, Switzerland, Nov. 17.—Dr. C. R. Bourcart, Swiss minister at London, persisting in his refusal to go to Washington, the Bundesrath offered the appointment of Emil Frey, former president of the confederation, to replace him.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Nov. 17.—Premier Danoff has reconstructed the cabinet which resigned Friday. There are no important changes in the ministry.

Siam, Nov. 17.—The king of Siam has expressed his extreme pleasure at the reception accorded the crown prince in the United States.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 17.—An American firm today was awarded a million-dollar contract to construct a system of telephone conduits in this city.

DOMESTIC.

Charleston, S. C., Nov. 17.—The total paid out in Confederate pensions this year was \$20,227.

Marshalltown, Ia., Nov. 17.—Boardman Bros., of Nevada, one of the largest commission houses in the state, assigned today. Liabilities about \$120,000.

Washington, Nov. 17.—During the fiscal year, 40,558 persons were examined for civil classified service. 40,558 passed, 12,238 appointed or promoted.

New York, Nov. 17.—Hermann Kaufman, three-year-old son of a tobacco dealer living in the Bronx, has died from the effects of a cold.

Philadelphia, Nov. 17.—Thirty-five thousand textile operators in this city are going to demand a reduction of hours from 60 to 48 a week.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 17.—The ministry of the interior will revise the laws with the object of curtailing fire insurance companies, especially American.

Fall River, Mass., Nov. 17.—Foreman S. Cohen and Wm. Saucer were killed in the collapse of a building at Globe.

New York, Nov. 17.—Frank O'Connor, seventeen years old, died today from injuries received at the fireworks explosion in Madison Square election night. He is the fifth victim.

Niles, Mich., Nov. 17.—Two of the Niles Board and Paper company's large mills were destroyed by fire today. Loss, \$2,000.

Salt Lake, Nov. 17.—Two distinct shocks of earthquake were felt in this city shortly before 1 o'clock today.

New York, Nov. 17.—The sub-treasury made a telegraphic transfer of \$500,000 gold to San Francisco today, a total of \$2,000,000 since last Thursday.

Chicago, Nov. 17.—Major General Adna R. Chaffee and Vice Governor Luke E. Wright, of the Philippine Islands, are visitors here today.

Wilmington, Kan., Nov. 17.—There was a heavy frost here last night and the Santa Fe reports a heavy snow at Nardin, O., S. south of here.

Bloomington, Ill., Nov. 17.—The management and employees of the Bloomington and Normal street railway system agreed to a board of arbitration.

Washington, Nov. 17.—The United States supreme court tonight took a recess until Monday, December 1.

Perry, O., Nov. 17.—Editor Dunaway, of the Billings Times, was found guilty of libel in the district court today, and fined \$20 and costs.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, Nov. 17.—Forecast: Oklahoma and Indian Territory—Fair and warmer Tuesday; Wednesday, fair. Kansas—Fair Tuesday and warmer.

HARD TO REALIZE

Is Complete Victory Given to Germany by King Oscar

IN SAMOAN CLAIMS CASE

America and Great Britain Hit Awfully Hard.

FULL TEXT OF DECISION

Reveals Strong German View the Arbitrator Took.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—By previous arrangement between the principals there was today published simultaneously in Washington, London and Berlin, the full text of the decision given by his majesty King Oscar II as arbitrator between the three countries named in certain claims owing to military operations conducted in Samoa in the year 1899. The decision is long, and abounds in warehouse and conclusions, and its substance has been announced heretofore in the cable dispatches from Stockholm. The preceding publication, however, did not convey to the officials here a full realization of the complete victory won by Germany in this arbitration, for it appears that on every single point the arbitrator adopted the most extreme German view in opposition to the United States and Great Britain.

The arbitration grew out of claims by Germans or British subjects or mercenary citizens for compensation on account of losses they alleged they had suffered in consequence of unwarranted military action on the part of the German, British or American officers in Samoa between the first of January, 1899, and the 15th of May following. The question really at issue was whether or not the British and allied States governments should be considered responsible for the losses.

Sights the Philadelphia.

The arbitrator recites that the United States steamship Philadelphia and the British warship Porpoise and Royalist, on March 15, 1899, opened fire across the town of Apia, Samoa, directed the same against the forces of High Chief Mataafa, that the same vessels brought the newly appointed king of Samoa, Maitotoa, and his forces to Mulinu'u Point and supplied them with arms and ammunition for the struggle against Mataafa.

In answer to the British and American claims that under the treaty of Berlin any one of the signatory powers was fully authorized to enforce the decision of the chief justice of Samoa, declaring Maitotoa king, the arbitrator says:

"We have found nothing in the said general act or any subsequent agreement which authorizes one of the signatory powers to a majority of them to take action or to enforce the conditions of the act or to make the decisions of the chief justice binding on the powers."

Cites Berlin Conference.

It is held that the British-American military action "had the character of a serious control over the Samoan islands and the government thereof," which was prohibited by article 1 of the general act. The arbitrator insists that the Berlin conference aimed to establish a principle that in their dealings with Samoa the powers could proceed only by common accord, and that, as the regular representatives of the three powers by proclamation had recognized the provisional government of Mataafa, the powers themselves were bound on principle of international good faith to maintain the situation until by common accord they decided to change it. The action of the British-American authorities "tending to overthrow the provisional government thereby established," it is held, was contrary to the aforementioned obligation and cannot be justified either as the plea of the government or its establishment under a species of force majeure.

Upholds German Consul.

Touching the British-American complaint against the German consul for his refusal to sustain the decision of the chief justice, the arbitrator holds that "it cannot be considered to have been the duty of the German consul to take part in the decision of said proclamation and it has not been proved that with regard to said decision any steps were taken by him contrary to the general act and therefore no responsibility attaches for the attitude taken by him in this respect."

Answers Our Contentions.

The arbitrator asserts the British-American contention that their military action was warranted because necessary for the protection of the lives and property which it was their duty to safeguard, by the fact statement that "we have found nothing in the evidence be-

BULLETIN OF The Wichita Daily Eagle.

Wichita, Tuesday November 18, 1902

Weather for Wichita Today: Fair

IMPORTANT NEWS OF TODAY

Pages

1. Divorce Rumors in Molinieux Case

Supreme Court on Mental Healing Decision in Samoan Case

Miners' Hearing is Intense

2. Official Tangle at Oklahoma City

His Requisition Turned Down

Mysterious Drowning Near Perry

3. Wichita Livestock Market

Review of the Grain Markets

New York Stocks and Bonds

4. Eagle's Editorial Page

5. Meeting of City Council

Workmen Make Grievous Find

6. Grading Contract Let

Doctors Meet in Wichita

8. Music and Drama

Chamberlain Ready to Depart

fore us to show that the general condition of affairs was such as to render the military action necessary for the preservation of lives and property," and then goes on to show that Mataafa never intended to cross the bay at that time and make an attack on the consulates and on account of the state of the tide could not possibly have done so at that time.

Continuing, the decision recites that Mataafa had been completely defeated before the arrival of the Philadelphia, but that the United States and the British authorities brought back his warriors and armed and provisioned them, giving them ammunition, which under the treaty should have been issued only at the unanimous request of the three consuls.

Our Action Unwarranted.

The decision concludes as follows: "That the military action in question, namely, the bringing back of the Maitotoa and the distribution to them of arms and ammunition, the bombardment, the military operations on shore and the stoppage of the street traffic, cannot be considered as having been warranted."

"And that, therefore, his Britannic majesty's government and the United States government are responsible under the convention of the 7th of November, 1899 for losses said by said military action."

"While reserving for a future decision the question as to the extent to which the two governments, or each of them, may be considered responsible for such losses."

(Signed) "OSCAR."

MAGNIFICENT

VOLCANO STROMBOLI BREAKS

FLAMES ILLUMINATE SEA SURROUNDING

Part of Italy.

Rome, Nov. 17.—A fresh eruption of the volcano Stromboli occurred yesterday evening, accompanied by a terrific explosion and a great flow of lava. It was a magnificent spectacle, visible from all the points of Sicily, the flames rising from the volcano illuminating the surrounding sea.

The situation of the few inhabitants of the island of Stromboli is precarious. They are frightened especially by the washing ashore of great quantities of dead fish, which have been killed apparently by a mysterious substance. A number of people from Naples and other places have visited the waters surrounding the island to allow time on board to view the eruption.

"CROCKY" SURPRISES 'EM ALL

Makes an Excellent Showing in Six Rounds with Corbett.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.—"Young Corbett" and "Crocky" Boyle, of Philadelphia, sparred six rounds tonight at Washington Sporting Club. That Boyle stayed the fight was a surprise to all spectators. After the first round he appeared to be Corbett's equal and fought gamely. In the first round Corbett landed Boyle twice and seemed to be playing with his opponent. In the second, third, fourth, and fifth rounds, however, Boyle made an excellent showing, surprising both the spectators and Corbett. In the sixth round the fighters mixed it up and hunters were even.

VOLCANO AND LAND OPENING

Are Items of News Received From Honolulu by Wireless System.

HONOLULU, Nov. 17.—(Via San Francisco, Nov. 17.)—A wireless message received here this morning from the island of Hawaii states that the volcano Kilauaea has broken out in the most violent eruption of the past twenty years. The outbreak occurred last night. Kilauaea has shown much information activity since the outbreak of St. Pierre.

The opening of three or four thousand acres of public lands in Hawaii has been decided upon and Land Commissioner Boyd left today to make the arrangements. The land will be opened under homestead titles.

Answers Our Contentions.

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HEARING INTENSE

McVeigh and Mitchell in Heated Battle.

BONE OF CONTENTION

Is Demand of Union for Early Trade Agreement.

MITCHELL IS IRRITATED

Finally by Accusation of the Operator's Attorney.

Scranton, Pa., Nov. 17.—In the presence of as many persons as could be jammed into the auditorium court room today, Wayne MacVeigh, for the Erie company, and John Mitchell, for the miners, continued their brilliant battle of cross-examination before the anthracite coal commission. The two men, the one in his thirties and the other in his seventies, were followed with keen interest by both the commissioners and the crowd throughout the day, and the contest will be resumed in the morning. The fourth demand of the union, which calls for an early trade agreement, and which means a straight-out recognition of the union, was the bone of contention, and although four hours was taken up in a discussion of the question, not much material progress was made. Wayne MacVeigh, skilled in the art of cross-examination, attempted to show the utter irreproachability of the union and its inability to make contracts which it could not live up to. His principal argument was the alleged fact, and he often hard pressed the miners' president for an answer. The latter, however, slowly and deliberately gave some reply, but it did not always satisfy his inquirer.

Mr. MacVeigh, in the presence of the assembly, expressed his admiration of the ability of the witness, and on one occasion, when Mr. Mitchell parried a question regarding the boycott of a coal yard and from policemen by a hotel-keeper, the distinguished attorney threw up his hands, laughed and said:

"Mr. Mitchell, you are the best wit I've ever encountered."

Reign of Terror.

Mr. MacVeigh weighed heavily on what he said was a reign of terror in the anthracite region during the period of the strike. He read a list of fourteen names of men who were killed during that time, and also submitted in evidence about 15 printed pages of acts of alleged violence, boycott and intimidation, and with the assistance of statistics and other documents, maintained that it would be impossible for the coal companies to represent to night labor agreements with an organization that could not control its own men.

Discipline, the Best.

Mr. Mitchell stoutly maintained that the discipline in the organization is as good as it possibly could be where 14,000 men are involved. He claimed that the strikers were not entirely responsible for the acts of lawlessness, that were committed. He requested that members of the union had in some instances violated the law, even after they had been warned to refrain from doing so, but made the excuse that in times of great excitement there was always some or less discipline.

Some Assertions Denied.

In answer to questions he said that where there was a reign of terror, he would be informed that such was the case during the last strike conditions were that "intolerable" or "unbearable." Refusing to specify instances pointed out to him by Mr. MacVeigh, where men had been deterred from going to work through fear of personal harm or social ostracism for themselves and families, Mr. Mitchell said that in some cases men may have been deterred, but he denied the assertion that such alleged acts prevented the mine from being operated. He said that when the strike was declared every mine worker in the region went out and remained out, even after the entire national guard of the state had been thrown into the coal fields. In short, he said, the mine would not have gone to